

Public Companies.
PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.

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Eastwood had their owner, Mr. K. Terry, as pilot; and the Bodalla Company exhibited a handsome team of eight bays. The display was greatly admired, and was a feature of the exhibition. Mr. S. Hordern had

armies class and miscellaneous sections
number of useful houses were about 10,000.

WINE.

In whose there were three exhibitors, viz., W. T. Cousins, Caldwell and Galt and Frederick Grosse. The awards of the judges have previously been published, and the exhibitors have accordingly taken the first, second and third prizes. Caldwell took the first prize, and for young wine Caldwell and Co. took the prize. There was, however, a non-competitive exhibit from an exhibitor who had no name on the list, Bouffier Bros., which consisted of several pyramids of wine bottles of different kinds and sizes, which stood close together, and the judges were unable to get access to the main entrance, was an advertisement to the exhibitor, and was a very effective one, as it was for other drinks, but from the nature of the exhibits they were not to be judged by their appearance. The exhibitors were:

W. T. Cousins, 1st; A. Galt, 2nd; and W. T. Cousins, 3rd.

Ale, brought: Australian Brewery and Wine and Spirit Co. Ltd., bottled: Australian Breweries, 2nd; Porter, bottled: Australian Breweries and Wine and Spirit Co. Ltd., 3rd; and W. T. Cousins, 4th.

Wine, from wines: Fremantle and Sons. Fruit wines: J. R. Cousins, 1st; J. R. Cousins, 2nd.

FRUIT PRODUCE.

Altogether there was a good display of fruit produce and the large pavilion was well filled with exhibits in the following order:

WINE.

C. Gibbs, 1st; W. Cousins, 2nd; Pascoe Bros., 3rd; W. Cousins, 4th; W. Cousins, 5th; W. Cousins, 6th; W. Cousins, 7th; W. Cousins, 8th; W. Cousins, 9th; W. Cousins, 10th; W. Cousins, 11th; W. Cousins, 12th; W. Cousins, 13th; W. Cousins, 14th; W. Cousins, 15th; W. Cousins, 16th; W. Cousins, 17th; W. Cousins, 18th; W. Cousins, 19th; W. Cousins, 20th; W. Cousins, 21st; W. Cousins, 22nd; W. Cousins, 23rd; W. Cousins, 24th; W. Cousins, 25th; W. Cousins, 26th; W. Cousins, 27th; W. Cousins, 28th; W. Cousins, 29th; W. Cousins, 30th; W. Cousins, 31st; W. Cousins, 32nd; W. Cousins, 33rd; W. Cousins, 34th; W. Cousins, 35th; W. Cousins, 36th; W. Cousins, 37th; W. Cousins, 38th; W. Cousins, 39th; W. Cousins, 40th; W. Cousins, 41st; W. Cousins, 42nd; W. Cousins, 43rd; W. Cousins, 44th; W. Cousins, 45th; W. Cousins, 46th; W. Cousins, 47th; W. Cousins, 48th; W. Cousins, 49th; W. Cousins, 50th; W. Cousins, 51st; W. Cousins, 52nd; W. Cousins, 53rd; W. Cousins, 54th; W. Cousins, 55th; W. 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show; but, nevertheless, the display was of very creditable character. It was too late for the first crop of fruit to be shown, but the second crop was in the best condition. However, the display was a large one, although the competition was not very dense. In almost there were some 100 exhibitors, and the display was a very good one. The display was a large one, although the competition was not very dense. In almost there were some 100 exhibitors, and the display was a very good one. The display was a large one, although the competition was not very dense. In almost there were some 100 exhibitors, and the display was a very good one.

of apple, while two other competitors were likely to compete. These two exhibits contained some 25 varieties of apples, but they were not extensive enough to compete with the other. Some entire exhibits were on view, including a collection of indigenous grasses, forest plants, and fruit made out by the Department of Agriculture, fruit of a tree tomato sent by Mr. W. A. H. Brown. Twenty kinds of wheat appear, by Mr. D. M. Smith, and a collection of oranges, lemons, and mandarin plants sent by Mr. T. Fys.

The following is the price list:

1. Mandarin plants, 2. Oatling, J. McEwen, and E. Nichols
3. Round crop, Chain Oaks, W. Pagan, J. Pagan
4. Round crop, Chain Oaks, W. Pagan, J. Pagan
5. Round crop, Chain Oaks, W. Pagan, J. Pagan
6. Round crop, Chain Oaks, W. Pagan, J. Pagan
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8. Round crop, Chain Oaks, W. Pagan, J. Pagan
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10. Round crop, Chain Oaks, W. Pagan, J. Pagan

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for the present show at the firm's workshop. The exhibition includes a wonderful collection of gilt furniture in all "Liberty" art noverities, draped and festooned with Liberty silks. Walch's floor, can also boast of several dishes of the famous "Liberty" pattern, dining-room sets in solid walnut and of colonial mahogany, exhibits particularly clean and sharp workmanship. The collection of Liberty silks, which are really works of art. Mr. James Ward is exhibiting a number of his own designs, including a pair of his new designs, in heavy flims, including cooking range, ship's stove, new patent cylinders, etc., and illustrations of his designs in various styles. The collection of ivory, tortoise-shell, amber, and shell is exhibited. The Australian Sanitary Engineering Company is exhibiting a large number of their new and well-represented. Messrs. Freeman and Ross and J. Dixon have a collection of baking powders and other articles. The award and the success of this display will be made to-day.

PRIVATE WEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The statement by Sir Henry Parkes at a meeting of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, that the average private wealth per head, of the population of New South Wales, is £1,000, is a very curious statement. It is a statement which, if true, would be a very curious statement. It is a statement which, if true, would be a very curious statement. It is a statement which, if true, would be a very curious statement.

THE INDUSTRIAL WAR IN QUEENSLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—One of the general public has been told that both sides in the industrial war between those whose silks ought to be worn and those whose silks ought to be worn, should be told that it is a very curious statement. It is a statement which, if true, would be a very curious statement. It is a statement which, if true, would be a very curious statement.

The body has an aperture big enough to hold a lead pencil. After the stomach empties, the food is squeezed down until it is lower than the bottom of the stomach, and the stomach is emptied as a barrel of any fluid is emptied. The stomach empties itself several times. The result is that the undigested food is squeezed out of the stomach into the small intestine along the blood vessels and out of the body. The relief is immediate. The dyspeptic may have his stomach pumped, but it is no more than to take a relief. After the lapse of a few days, the ordinary digestion, the stomach may be washed out with water. The doctors of the New York Hospital, we are informed, for some time—*Shenandoah American*.

Of extraordinary activity says the *Home News* (February 6) is observable in the stomach. A visitor who was allowed the other day to inspect the establishment under the guidance of one of the chiefs of the hospital, says that he observed some very remarkable state of preparation for an emergency which he found everywhere. It is reported that it has been found that the stomachs of the patients are full of food, and with this object the foundations of the hospital were also being prepared alongside the land, and the water was being pumped out of the

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THE EASTER ENCAMP

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for the present show at the firm's workshop. The exhibition includes a wonderful collection of gilt furniture in all "Liberty" art noverities, draped and festooned with Liberty silks. Walch's floor, can also boast of several dishes of the famous "Liberty" pattern, dining-room sets in solid walnut and of colonial mahogany, exhibits particularly clean and sharp workmanship. The collection of Liberty silks, which are really works of art. Mr. James Ward is exhibiting a number of his own designs, including a pair of his new designs, in heavy flims, including cooking range, ship's stove, new patent cylinders, etc., and illustrations of his designs in various styles. The collection of ivory, tortoise-shell, amber, and shell is exhibited. The Australian Sanitary Engineering Company is exhibiting a large number of their new and well-represented. Messrs. Freeman and Ross and J. Dixon have a collection of baking powders and other articles. The award and the success of this display will be made to-day.

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THE ARMY OF CRIME IN FRANCE

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes on February 5:

Journal Officiel has published the report of the Criminal Justice in France for the year 1988. It is a most instructive document, and all interested in the welfare of society would do well to read and study it. One who is not satisfied, for instance, with the state of the social and judicial reform implemented, crime remains almost the same, and in some instances has gone over. A glance at the leading statistics will suffice to show the situation. The number of cases sent before the jury was 312, or a decrease of 38 on the previous year, and the number of convictions 258, or a diminution of 40, but compared with 1987, the number of trials no improvement. Of the total number of criminal cases 58 per cent were men, and 15 per cent were

women; the majority in both cases were unmarried—a fact which should make husbands and fathers read more carefully the signs of trouble in their families. The women were mostly illiterate, and one-tenth had no education. It is true the former category decreased from 36 to 22 per cent, but, significant to say, the increase in education left the criminal rate unaltered. In 1883, and murder continued to be the most common crime, with 234 of the 241 cases poisoning. The jury granted 100 per cent of the death sentences in no fewer than 75 per cent of the convictions. Sentence of death was pronounced in 23 trials, but only nine culprits were executed. Fourteen of the 20 numbered 20, or about 70 per cent, of the preceding year.

"There are two questions in connection with the official report which particularly occupy the mind:—the extent and application of extenuating circumstances, and the location in the new Penal Code of the former, as it is situated in the *delicta* of offenders of the law. It is recorded in order that the penalty, as it exists in the Penal Code, may not be out of proportion to the crime."

portion with the sentence. In cases of infanticide, for example, the law is not so strict as the rule, because the mother who renders herself liable of this crime is at the moment of its perpetration constrained to be under the influence of physical or moral suffering, which lessens her responsibility. The same may be said in cases of crimes of passion. Again, in cases of recidivism, the law is not so strict as the rule, because extenuating circumstances are allowed in 90 out of 100 instances, because the punishment, according to the law, is not in keeping with the Act and its consequences. This singular position of affairs demands the consideration of the Commission, and a thorough revision of the Penal Code.

"Respecting the question of recidivism, it is

offenders, they continue to form the nucleus of the army of crime; it is to them that must be attributed the greater part of the increase in criminality. Of 17,410 offenders in 1900, 10,000 were under the age of 40; 46 per cent were guilty of crimes against the life. More than three-quarters of the prisoners convicted of robbery with violence were recidivists. Twenty-two of them had been sentenced to death, and 620 to penal servitude for life. In 1888 over 1,000 prisoners from the prisons had expired left the central prisons. Thirty-three per cent of them were re-arrested and condemned after a few months. The majority of them had been convicted several times, some as many as ten. The

How far the number of offenders has increased since the law of 1883 on transportation has not yet proven the results it was expected to do. Perhaps after a few more years' application it may improve the situation. In any case the report contains the revelations and facts which are necessary to consider the evils, and thus to complete the work of social, medical, and moral measures to prevent as well as to punish the repetition of crime must be adopted.

How far the leniency of juries and judges and the clemency of the Chief of the State may be answerable for the increase of crime is a point that need not be discussed. On this subject an unpublished letter by the late Abbé Crouzet, for many years chaplain of la

flourishes prison, is worth noticing. Nobody here but he knew the effect which capital punishment has on the minds of the first supporters of the tradition. You must not imagine, my friend, that, because I uphold capital punishment I am more cruel than you are. On the contrary I do not despair of convincing you that I possess more humanity than the abolitionists. You believe the punishment of capital is necessary to deter from crime which have been committed quite recently, and which you say no fear of execution would have prevented. Allow me to remark, first of all, that the commutations of punishment which have become a numerous of late have destroyed the effect

in the law, but, practically speaking, since the Presidency of M. Grevy it no longer exists there, at least, it exists so little that every criminal can hope to avoid it. However, such as it still is, it is safeguarded, for as certain, as my long acquaintance has taught me, that the distinction between the code or was applied only now and then, instead of one murder you would have three. In no sane way I feel sure that, if it be applied in a normal manner, we shall have only one crime instead of six. Two murders are committed, the first is the necessary consequence of the second, and the second is necessary to the criminals to avoid the important production of them by the pro-people of the guillotine. There is no punishment, even if it included all others, and

inspires them with such terror. You would be-
lieve of this if you were there, either when they
hold their last hour has arrived or when they are
informed that their penalty has been commuted. De-
pend upon it, there is no example so terrible, or so efficacious,
and that is the object which must be kept in view by
all who would study the question in a practical and not
a theoretical sense." 17

**THE VOTE FOR CENSURE ON THE
IRISH EXECUTIVE.**

(Cablegram to the American Associated Press.)

London, February 16.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Morley, in accordance with an invitation received from the House, adopted a vote commending the Irish Executive for its action in the Tipperary persecutions. He referred to the incarceration of O'Brien and Dillon in prison, and said this was the climax of the persecutions. He had not been here long to the police and the soldiers, and the kind of demoralisation, brutality, and lawlessness the attitude of Balfour had been brought by Balfour's standing up for their every act, right or wrong. (Cheers.) Referring to the trouble in Tipperary, which he witnessed, Morley said the police adopted a policy of "shoot to kill," and the soldiers, under Colonel Coddle,

and every man concerned would have been cabled. The police used brutal, ferocious, and absolutely unprovoked violence, of which any disciplined force in the world ought to be ashamed. He was attended the Balfour accused him of aggression. He. Morley was not attending anything in court. It was the fault of him that action had not been brought. When the Coercion Act was passed it was not intended the cases like those in Tipperary should be withdrawn from the jury. The bench there was deliberately packed. The selection of the judges was a deliberate move and Cronin was about the most monstrous act Balfour ever committed. It was a prostitution of the tribunal. Morley then proceeded to denounce the

vindictiveness of the Irish Executive, whose actions which would not be for a moment tolerated in England, and which would be the death of the Government, admitted, alleging that the action of the Executive was made imperative by the activity of the Irish conspiracy, was an admission of the failure of the Carson Act. Time was rapidly bringing the day and when the Government would be brought to its knees. It was a deadly blow to the Government's statements, and upheld the action of the Irish Executive. The inciting advice of Dillon and O'Brien had turned Tipperary, once one of the most prosperous towns of Ireland, into a place as desolate as if swept by an avenging army.

moved adjournment. After a long debate Balfour said he did not attach great importance to a vote of confidence since the censure motion had been rejected, and the debate was adjourned. It will probably never be resumed.

Gladders expressed surprise that the Government contemplated an amendment erasing the main accusation against Balfour. Assailing the authors of the plan of campaign was not an answer to the charge. By garbling the evidence the Government hoped to ensure that the jury in order to let the executive work their will upon their opponents. The Government had thus effected compulsory exclusion from the trial.

House of two of the ablest Irish men, who had special need of their services. The problems the House would again distinguish itself by voting confidence in the Government. This, however, would not avert the coming doom, nor obscure the ever-growing evidence that the people of Ireland were determined that their fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom should soon enjoy the same rights, powers and invaluable liberties as by British. (Great cheers.)

Gladstone left the House at the conclusion of his speech, being indisposed. The debate was continued by Smith (the Government leader), Mr. Naill, Corkran, Esmond, and others; the latter, however, being opposed by Baileys and others, who were not allowed to be heard. Mr. Naill, Esmond, and others then withdrew, and Mr. Naill filed up again.

Mr. Parnell attacked Mr. Forster for going to Tipperary

ever a wife-puller—a course which no Privy Counsellor would countenance. But for his presence the Tipperary riot would not have occurred. But the fact of being subject to the indignities of a trial would be a disgrace to any man. To justify a magistrate the Irish aristocrats would have raised such vituperation that a trial would have been impossible. Who, for example, could have been selected to try Healy? The Government was defeated at the polls. The Government's success in the House was due to the policy of suppressing discussion and intimidation. In these branding the present speeches as hypocrisy, or Ireland must be given over to anarchy. He believed that in the long run the verdict of the House would be endorsed by the country, and that the Government would be forced to resign.

Fight dirt
with
SAPOLIO
and
you will win.
Without it
you can't say,
"What can't be cured,
must be endured."

[ADVERT.]

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As far as possible for the non-advertisers will adhere by indicating in their order, leaving the advertisement accepted.

His every care is taken in chemicals.

Section in regard to the due insertion of advertisements do not hold themselves through accident or omission, the proprietors reserve to themselves the right to alter their may deem objectionable, or those that may have been received.

Advertisements register to advertisement Herald Office, Hunter-street, can be accepted, but the proprietors do not in this respect.

Advertisements which insertion of \$2.10 per annum cannot be inserted in the order and the advertisement is derived with the name and address of the advertiser.

[illegible]